## MAPEP-02-S9 SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

The analytes for the MAPEP-02-S9 soil, and their concentration ranges, are listed in the following tables. Each participant will receive a single sample containing approximately 300 grams of soil.

## RADIOLOGICAL CONSTITUENT DESCRIPTION

Analyte	Concentration Range	Analyte	Concentration Range
<sup>57</sup> Co, <sup>134</sup> Cs, <sup>137</sup> Cs, <sup>54</sup> Mn, <sup>65</sup> Zn, <sup>60</sup> Co, <sup>40</sup> K	< 4000 Bq/kg	<sup>55</sup> Fe, <sup>63</sup> Ni	< 2000 Bq/kg
90 <b>S</b> r	< 1000 Bq/kg	<sup>241</sup> Am, <sup>238</sup> Pu, <sup>239</sup> Pu <sup>234</sup> U, <sup>238</sup> U	< 300 Bq/kg

NOTE: The <sup>234</sup>U and <sup>238</sup>U isotopes may NOT be in equilibrium. Some of the radionuclides listed on the sample description may not be detected. The reference date for the radionuclides is January 1, 2002, 12:00 MST.

## STABLE INORGANIC CONSTITUENT DESCRIPTION

Analyte	Concentration Range	Analyte	Concentration Range
Ag, As, Be, Cr(Total), TI, Pb, Ni, V, Zn	10 - 400 mg/kg	Ва	100 - 1000 mg/kg
Cd, Se	5 - 50 mg/kg		

NOTE: Not all the stable inorganic constituents listed in the table above are present. Laboratories should only report those constituents that are quantitated ABOVE the minimum concentration range listed for that analyte.

## SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Sample holding time is based upon the date of **RECEIPT** of the sample by the participating laboratory.

Analyte Class	<b>Concentration Range</b>	Analyte Class	Concentration Range
Phthalate Esters	< 900 ug/kg	Polynuclear Aromatics	< 1000 ug/kg
Phenols	< 1200 ug/kg	Nitroaromatics	< 900 ug/kg
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	< 900 ug/kg	ug = micrograms kg = kilograms	

"MAPEP samples are analytical standards or a "product" generated for the purpose of securing and evaluating analytical services; they are not hazardous waste and they are not samples of hazardous waste... Thus, a laboratory participating in the MAPEP is in the process of establishing its eligibility and credentials to do DOE analytical work. It follows, therefore, that the laboratory is the "generator" of the waste resulting when the samples and the resulting residues are to be discarded." (MEMORANDUM OCC-95-189, Office of Chief Counsel, October 16, 1995)